selled the city to require three-cent fares. Senator Hugg opposed the argument that the amendment was intended to favor poor men. It was a vicious cloak under which was shielded a desire to benefit the Citizens' Street-railroad Company. Senator Drummond said that all the talk about a three-cent fare he regarded as being simply a "sugar-coated attempt to aid the street-

against his second amendment, but it was defeated and the bill passed to engressment, after Senator Hogate offered an amendment providing for an adequate bond to protect both the city and the company in case of a transfer of the street-car plant, which was adopted. A number of Senators explained their votes.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Will Probably Re ort Unanimously with an Amendment.

The House committee on the affairs of Incommittee decided to report the bill favorably and it is likely that there will be no minority report. Mr. Shideler and Mr. Hicks maintained that the bill should contain a provision that would require a re-duction of fares and as an outcome of the scussion Messrs. Shideler, Spooner and Littleton were made a subcommittee to attend to this feature of it. If possible they will frame an amendment to the bill that will reach this point and if it cannot be done satisfactorily they will frame a separate bill for the purpose. If this subcommittee can perform its work satisfactorily, the report of the committee will be unani-mous. It is probable that the bill will be ready to report by Wednesday.

THE POET OF THE SIERRAS

JOAQUIN MILLER CAPTIVATES AN INDIANAPOLIS AUDIENCE.

James Whitcomb Riley's Characteristie Introduction of the Man with the Leonine Beard.

in the appearance of Joaquin Miller at Plymouth Church last evening. This Poet of | complexion that looks as if he had tasted the Sierras, as he is termed, has long been how well his writings are known, a personal, word-of-mouth encounter was much desired, and so it was that for half an hour before the lecture a line of men and women waiting to buy tickets stood from the ticket window to the street and the wide vestibule was filled. Mr. James Whitcomb Riley preceded Mr. Miller to the platform and after a brief moment to look over the audience, Mr. Riley arose and intro-

"Enthusiastic love and pride for one's own country is, of course, natural to the citizen of any nation, whether he be happily a home dweller or unhappily an alien. But, of all nationalities, there seems to be a little warmer love and a little higher pride in our feelings for this lovely land of ours-America. It may be that this excess of love and pride is occasioned by our country's comparative youthfulness. Our yet young years may not have quite freed us from the over-sentimental and susceptible characteristics peculiar to the callow age. Small matter if indeed our love and glory be a fault since we are only conscious of it as a blessing. With reverential joy, therefore, we yield ourselves to this most fervid spirit chorus with applause. There will be a or home-love and loyalty. Since the mother special rehearsal next Thursday night of country gave us up as incorrigible and we the solo chorus. The members selected for were made to depend upon our own resources, we have likewise been largely retary during the week. forced to depend upon our own apprecia-tion. So, a nation of willfully determined patriots, we impetuously love and glorify our country-all its home-wrought laws and institutions, all its heroic founders and preservers of the past, all its vast peoples and wise leaders of the golden age of Now. Steadfastly, too, with our growth phys-

ical, we feel that we have been growing intellectually-spiritually-ideally. On this new soil immortals have been bred-great rulers, statesmen, orators; great teachers, scientists, historians; great painters and great sculptors; great romancers and poets -not many of these latter, but a sacred few. Longfellow's voice will lead the chorus worshipfully, nobly, grandly; and then, in easy call of his inspiring utterance, the bugle-ringing note of the truest American voice that has yet thrilled the echoes of our wild, free land, and wakened, too, the admiration and acclaim of the old world-the voice of the native singer, all untaught of schools, who dared sing as he feit, and in the dazzling fire of whose song the sneering critics' light went sputtering out like a wet match.

"'Well! who shall lay hand on my harp Or shall chide my song from the sounding

The passionate sun and resolute sea, These were masters, and only these,

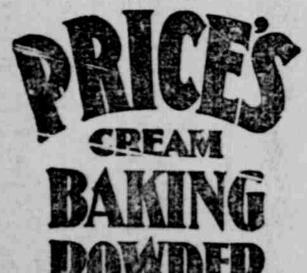
" These were my masters, and only these; And these from the first I obeyed, and

Shall command me now, and I shall obey As a dutiful child that is proud to please.' "No marvel that our country is proud of this proud child of hers—this restless, wandering child of hers, who in all lands has sung her dawning glory and his own changeless loyalty to her. This singer, out of the new wilderness, with rapt face set to seaward and the old world shrines, and to seaward and the old world shrines, and hailed and welcomed there at kindred hands and hearts of William Morris. Brown- sold only to those holding invitations. ing, the Rossettis, Ruskin Carlyle, George Enot and the master-master, Alfred Ten-

nyson.—The old world's welcome to the new world's seer and his melodious message. With all the world's pride in him, even as his native land's, what is our own pride in him here to-day in Indiana, his native State, as it is yours and mine? Our proudest, halest greeting at this home-coming of our fellow-citizen, Joaquin Miller.'

Mr. Miller was warmly greeted. It was a simple and gentle gospel which this disciple of the mountain peaks delivered to his class of students. There were men and women before him noted in letters and law and they were all children in the "lessons not in books," which he gave them. The teacher of teachers taught only of the lilies of the field, and the lessons are as fresh to-day as they were then. Mr. Miller said, "I was an old teacher, as was my father before me at Liberty," and when he said | front of the saloon at 650 North Senate ave-Liberty he meant the little station not so many miles from the Hoosier capital. Mr. where the sun goes down," students who are natives of Japan, and four of them fought in the recent Japanese-Chinese war. One of his students is noted as a poet. who were attracted by the shooting say The lessons not in books which he gave he sprinted out of the way like an ablelast night are the ones which he gives to bodied man. these little brown men. The first lesson is a requirement of silence, "and I have some women in the class," said he. "We throw away our time like princes; we talk too much; life is short and talk is long; consider how much we save by silence. have some teachers and will have some literature when we put aside our great lumbering English." He advocates the use of only short words of one syllable. "baby Saxon words." There are 7,000 different words in the Bible. From these few the speaker mentioned the growth of dictionaries until the latest, which has 300,000. He feared the people would be drowned, as were the Japanese in their book of a half million words. Mr. Miller quoted some lines

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair,



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free om Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

syllable words. He pleaded for simplicity of language, not only short words, but brevity of speech. In a little tribute he said: "I recall to you one who nas been going cross

lots, thro' the orchard, if you please," and as he spoke he pointed to Mr. Riley, who

had taken a seat in the audience, and the audience testified its appreciation of the

"If you have a good, meaty thought, do

are you willing to be blown out like

candle into everlasting blackness?" The In-

dian believes that his life will be continued

just where it left off in its highest state

here. Mr. Miller thought that the reasons there were suicides was because men have

not faith. The third lesson is that man is good; temptations and weaknesses make

him anything else than good. Man is not

made to mourn, but to be happy. "It is a duty to be happy." he said. "It is a duty to the little people, when they come here, strange and timid and know not the lan-

fourth lesson is, "the world is beautiful. The story was told of the slug in the root

of the rosebush. Because more attention was paid to the removal of the slug than to the rose, the rose died. The lesson

drawn was that what people are to look

for is the beautiful and not the ugly and

wicked. The dirt on the bush, the thorn on the haw and the hole in the leaf of

the lily are not the things to see, but the beauty of the flower. "We must earn by the sweat of our brows and not that of

another," said Miller, "and it is a law of

nature that to live we must labor."
In the description of beauty in the world

the poet gave a practical lesson in his own

made the descriptions vivid and graphle

He called attention to the song of birds,

which rival Patti's; the treasures of the snow, the winds, the thunder-the earth-

haking, bull-throated thunder-the light-

ing that we have learned to write with "Popularity is mediocrity," said he. "My

nother said to me, 'whenever you find

me know what you have been doing." He

particularly addressed the young men and warned them to beware of small smart-

esses. "The lesson on dars it not needed ere," he said. The most serious lesson he

ield to be cleanliness, not only cleanliness

of hands, but of heart and speech and he

told the story of General Grant, who stood

ear some officers who were telling stories, and after a woman had passed one of them

aid: "Now, General, that there are no

The lessons of nature were the ones to

be studied anywhere and everywhere. The

voice, with clear enunciation, and a fresh

FESTIVAL CHORUS WORK

Mr. Van der Stucken and Mr. Ernest-

inoff Accomplishing Wonders.

the Sky-lark" was concluded last night.

The chorus members were given seats oc-

Mr. Van der Stucken took occasion during

the evening to congratulate Mr. Ernestinoff

the work. This remark was received by the

ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING.

Plans for This System Contemplated

for the Denison.

Mr. D. P. Erwin, proprietor of the New

Denison, is considering plans for a new

employed has been making a special study

brace this system for the Dension, if the

number of changes in construction, in re-

pairing the north wing of the hotel, are

CITY NEWS NOTES.

John H. Langdon, who was a director of

The Presbyterian ministers and elders will

The Marion Club has placed tickets for

its ball on sale at the C., H. & D. ticket office, at Meridian and Washington streets,

Anna Stute, of 327 East Market street, fell at the corner of Alabama and Wash-

ington streets at 10:30 o'clock last night.

on account of a hemorrhage of the lungs,

and had to be removed to her home in the

city ambulance. She is a sufferer from

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood

of Locomotive Engineers gave their first

masked ball last night at Masonic Hall. The

grand march took place at 9 o'clock, about

two hundred couples participating. Twenty-

GRIFFITHS ON LINCOLN.

Brilliant and Eloquent Address by an

Indianapolis Orator.

The members of the Lincoln Club last

evening commemorated the anniversary of

the birth of Abraham Lincoln in a very

enjoyable and appropriate manner. The at-

fair was quite informal and embraced sev-

eral features. There was vocal and in-

strumental music, an address and dancing,

Quite a number of the members of the

Lafayette Club, the press, clergy, law and other professions and citizens had been in-

vited to share the pleasures of the evening

with the members of the club, and the

handsome assembly room was filled to its

Mr. Samuel C. Curtis, president of the

Lincoln Club, presided. After several se-

lections by the West Lafayette Mandolin

Club and vocal selections by Messrs. Rob-

ert Rice and Ed Weigele, Mr. Curtis intro-

duced the orator of the evening, Hon. John

fiths spoke of Abraham Lincoln, tracing

his life and work from his birth to his

death. Anecdotes of Lincoln and quotations

from utterances made by him were woven

into the address in an interesting manner.

Mr. Griffiths spoke for over an hour, and

exhausted his subject. There was not an

element in the character of the man, not

a conspicuous act or utterance that escaped

his attention. It was a strong address, a

brilliant oratorical effort and fully sus-

tained Mr. Griffiths's reputation as one of

the finest orators in the West. It was the

second time that he has been heard in La-

fayette, and the address may be con-

sidered as his master production. Com-

petent judges who heard it pronounced it

the finest thing they had ever heard, an

oration that would compare with the best

efforts of ingersoll and other distinguished

orators. Everybody was delighted, and Mr.

Griffiths was warmly applauded at the clos

\$5 for a Piano at Wulschner's NOT water-

of his address.

Griffiths, of Indianapolis, Mr. Grif-

Lafayette Journal, Feb. 13.

Winona May 20.

Heller.

the Indianapolis Water Company for a

system is found to be advantageous. A

same seats at each rehearsal.

women present I will tell the funny part of that story." General Grant turned and

ourself getting popular, come home and let-

guage, and then there are old people."

compliments to its chosen poet.

not polish it up like a doorplate nor dress it in swallow tail or low neck; it will catch cold and die," he continued. "The second lesson is time-saving in friction." He asks this question of his class in the West: "Do you believe in the immortality of man, or

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Who Didn't Seem to Know Much About His Business,

BUT UNABLE TO ANSWER SOME OF

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUERIES.

SEARLES ON THE STAND AGAIN

He Thinks that Buying Rival Sugar Refineries Is Not Preventing Compe-

tition-Bolt Trust Reported Broken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.-John E. Searles teachings. Short words and brief sentences | Sugar Refinery Company, and his lawyer, John E. Parsons, were present to-day when the joint legislative committee on trusts resumed its sittings. As the latter took a seat he drew from his overcoat a bundle

> "Are those the missing documents Senator Lexow wants?" asked a reporter. "Does Senator Lexow himself know what documents he wants?" Mr. Parsons replied

James H. Post, a coffee and tea broker, was the first witness examined by the committee to-day. Mr. Post said he repre-Howell, refiners. He admitted that competition between the Mollenhauer and said, "If there are no women there are Howell companies was carried on in his office, though he was the recognized agent of the companies mentioned. "There are lecturer has a strong countenance and a times when those refineries do not want leonine mass of beard and hair, a mellow to sell and hence the competition of which I speak," said the witness. When asked as to the extent of the output of the sugar the breath of heaven on the mountain i companies he represented, witness said it reached 15,000 tons annually. Asked if the profits of the concerns conjointly reached \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000 annually, witness said he doubted the accuracy of the figures quoted and finally said that his house made less than a quarter of a cent a pound The Indiana May Festival Chorus held profit last year.

Senator Lexow was evidently displeased a rehearsal at High School Hall last night with the reply given by the witness and under the direction of Mr. Van der Stucken. asked the stenographer to read the ques-A crowd larger than any that has ever tion. This was done and Senator Lexow before attended a May festival rehearsal. sternly said, "Now, Mr. Post, answer and this year or in years past, was present. Mr. Van der Stucken and Mr. Ernestinoff are don't be beating round the bush." accomplishing wonders in obtaining effects. "I am not beating round the bush," re-

torted the witness, with much heat. show up much finer at the festival this year than in seasons past. "The Swan and Asked about the relations of Mollenhauer and Howell companies to the American cupying the relative position their seats are Sugar Refinery Company, Mr. Post said he to have during the festival, and hereafter knew absolutely nothing about the affairs the members will be expected to take these of the sugar company.

"Is it not a fact that you compete with the American Sugar Refinery Company in the matter of prices?" asked the chairman. "It happens in some grades every day through the various brokers here and throughout the country," the witness re-

AS TO PROFITS.

Going back to the question of profits, witness said that the profits to the wholesaler of a cent per pound and added that if company realized of a cent profit per pound on re fined sugar it would be perfectly content with the transaction. Witness said he knew nothing about the extent of the annual output of the American Sugar Refinery "Don't you fix the price of the raw ma

of electrical heating recently, with a view "No; how could we? The markets of the whole world would have to do that.' "Is it not a fact that the factors get three-sixteenths of a cent rebate, when the refiner does not make one-fourth of a cent?" Senator Lexow asked. "That is so," the witness replied.

In reply to another question ne said that the national company's capacity was 2,880 Mr. Luther Benson will leave to-day for Helena, Mont., to be absent until June. was about \$1,000,000. The equality ratebook fixing prices and freights was the An overheated stove in the house at 18 Minkner street, occupied by John Shaw, caused a still fire alarm and a \$5 loss yessame in the management of his concern as in the American Sugar Refinery Com-

Senator Lexow handed the witness an equality book sent from Kentucky and witnumber of years, and who was also its sur-veyor, is lying seriously ill at his home, 386 the prices of sugar, but only contained rules governing freight rates. "You do not seem to know much about your business, or, if you do, you won't meet in the Second Presbyterian Church tell," said Senator Lexow. "I'm not a wholesale grocer and know nothing of their rules," retorted the witto-morrow night to consider the entertaining of the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which will meet in

"The Wholesale Grocers' Association was not started in the interest of the refinery company. It was started because the grocers wanted to make a little profit out of sugar and not sell it at a loss." He asked. denied the statement that no man can live ished the examination of Mr. Pos John E. Searles next took the stand. The witness admitted that the margin of profit between raw and refined sugar had increased during the last three years. The questioning continued along this line, and Searles his knowledge of the effect of the consolidation of the fifteen companies into the American Sugar Refinery Company on

four numbers were danced, and the revelers refining companies which are not in the voted the affair a grand success. The comconsolidation. Mr. Searles, however, stated mittee in charge consisted of Mrs. G. H. that he had no knowledge of the affairs of Frazier, Mrs. Frank Simms, Mrs. Henry companies cutside the American. Meyers, Mrs. J. S. McGibben, Mrs. D. PURCHASE OF REFINERIES. Schooley, Mrs. John Mayhan, Mrs. John Senator Lexow changed his inquiries to another direction and brought out the in-Shooting on North Senate Avenue. formation that during the past year the The police were called last night to inves-Greenpoint refinery, one in Louisiana, the tigate a shooting affray that occurred in Continental in Boston and the Decastro were closed, and that the purchase of the

It is owned by Joseph Tobin, colored, United States Refining Company's plant in One of his customers, last evening, between Camden was in contemplation by the 6 and 7 o'clock, was David Morton, also colored. They quarreled and fought over | American Sugar Refinery Company. some old grudge and went into the street. "Well, what in the world prompts you to where Tobin fired a shot at Morton. The contemplate the purchase of the United police did not find either man. It is not States Sugar Refining Company at Camknown that Morton was hit, but neighbors exclaimed Mr. Lexow, "when you

"We may be able to utilize that property for the interest of the company," was the calm reply. He did not think that the acquisition by the company of additional factories tended in the direction of crippling competition on the sugar narket. now much money does the American

maintain the unworked factories? "I have no figures to answer that question. It enters into the expense account however, that whatever plant had been ac quired had been a competing plant. The witness was then questioned at conthe Sugar Trust. As the result of many questions Mr. Searles said that he did not know the exact number of shareholders in over 9,000, the stock being sold on 'Change, The stock had been recapitalized from \$7,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and the ownership increased by 3,000. The reason the public did not get a chance to buy stocks was because the corporation was owned by private gen- cent., while formerly it was from 10 to 15 tlemen before the consolidation. At this juncture a recess was taken. On resuming, Mr. Searles denied having any arrangement with individual wholesal grocers, but admitted having an agreement

with the factors east of the Missouri in relation to the rates of freight within certain specified limits. He asserted most positively that the American Sugar Refinery Company had nothing to do with the prices formulated by any other sugar rehave only to reiterate," he said, "what have already testified to, and desire to say regulation of prices in the South or East. Mr. Searles also said that the wholesale grocers had, in convention, formulated rules for the government and guidance of actors in the distribution of the product

of the sugar company. RETAILERS MUST SIGN CONTRACTS "Now, is it not a fact that the factors contract, coupled with the wholesale grocers' rules, has absolutely destroyed com- Hood's Sarsaparilia. Cure all liver ills.

The following is a copy of an advertisement inserted by D. H. BALDWIN & CO, in the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1893, under similar circumstances, in reference to another firm. relative to

Water-Soaked Pianos:

OAUTION!

SOME POINTS ABOUT PIANO CONSTRUCTION.

THE SOUNDING BOARD, "the life and soul of a piano," is made of a number of strips of highly seasoned pine, from six to eight inches in width and about one-fourth of an inch thick. These strips are joined together on the same principle that a carpenter would lay a floor, the difference being that the strips of the sounding board are JOINED WITH GLUE. On the back of the sounding board are a number of spruce strips, called RIBS, about one inch in width, which are laid across it to keep it from warping and cupping; these ribs are fastened with GLUE. The four sides of the sounding board are also fastened to the case with GLUE; the hammers are GLUED; the felts are GLUED, and the veneerings of the case are GLUED. If a piano is subjected to water, or even extreme dampness, the glue being affected by dampness, the sounding board swells and cups; the strings rust; the ribs on the back of the sounding board break loose; then again, when the sounding board becomes thoroughly dry, it will split and break loose at the joints where it was glued. To a purchaser a WATER-SOAKED PIANO may appear perfect and yet have all the defects mentioned, as it is sometimes even a year or more before they become apparent. No Piano Manufacturer's warrant guarantees against extreme dampness.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO., 236 Fourth Ave."

The above, over D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s own signature, speaks for itself and should be sufficient warning against any investment in pianos damaged in this manner.

NOTE: Better buy new Pianos of good standard makes; or, if you wish to save money, call and see

Genuine Bargains In SHOP-WORN AND Pianos Not Damaged

And of old standard makes, which have withstood all tests from 25 to 50 years.

WULSCHNER & SON

78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania Street.

In Fire Sales it is always well to investigate the Standing, Reliability and Real Original Selling Price of So-Called Bargains. Do not be hasty, but look around before buying. We ALSO have Pianos and Organs for \$5, \$10, \$20 and upward, and Upright Pianos from \$100 and upward which have NOT been through a fire.

Obtain Wulschner's Prices on Pianos NOT Damaged.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

petition after the product leaves your "Only so far as the other refineries see fit to adopt our prices." He admitted that on refined sugar was three-sixteenths the retailers are obliged to sign the contract and are allowed the 3-16 per cent. re-

Senator Lexow quickly shifted his posi-tion and questioned Mr. Searles as to the whereabouts of the certificate books of the riginal company. To the same question put in various guises the reply was a disavowal of any knowledge of the location of the books. "They have been lost sight of," said the witness. They were obsolete and of no use." The inquiry showed that they alone contained the figures showing the increase from \$6,000,000 to \$43,000,900 of capital stock, and they, together with all the minutes and records of the old trust,

Senator Lexow then inquired if Mr. Searles had with him the minute book of the Sugar Trust. "I have not," replied the witness. "The directors," he continued, "declined to perbarrels a day and the value of the property | mit me to present them here. I have no power in the matter." Mr. Searles stated that the book was in the office of the company in New Jersey. nominally in his custody, but actually in ossession of one of the clerks. Senator Lexow asked that it be noted that the directors, according to the testi-

ness said the book in evidence did not fix | mony of witness, refused to make the minute book available, and added that the whole board of directors would be subpoenaed to answer and produce the book. Mr. Searles volunteered the information hat the sugar product in Cuba had dwindled from 1.000,000 tons two years ago to 250,000 tons last year, and also that the price of foreign sugar was controlled in the London market. "is the increase of large corporations a disadvantage to the workingmen?" was

"No. sir," was the reply. "If we had less legislation we would be far better off. If in the sugar business unless he becomes a factor. The price of sugar, he stated, was fixed by the daily state of the market, who became a millionaire by the government of to-day.

If Duestrow, who became a millionaire by the government of to-day.

You make laws that will invite capital to fabulous rise in Granite Mountain mining what is to be done? We have appealed this State instead of driving it away it stock. His mother was the daughter of a in vain to the ballot. Every trial of strength and not by refining companies. This fin- would be an advantage. But so long as inmakes it act on the defensive as though it were the enemy of the workingman. There is a law far higher than the legislative, than the State of New York-the law of supply and demand, and which conan effort was made to elicit from Mr. | trols all these things which no trust, however big, is able to control. Mr. Searles thought it unfair to probe into the minor workings of any company doing the trade and business of those sugar- a legitimate business and have the facts paraded before the public. Mr. Searles promised to produce the figures of profits for the five years preceding and succeeding the formation of the trust at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, to which hour an ad-

journment was taken. National Bureau of Incorporation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Representative Lowe, of New York, to-day introduced a bill providing for a national bureau of incorporation, to be attached to the Treasury Department, with a chief who shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and receive a salary of \$4,000 per year. It shall then be permissible for any corporation doing business in two or more States to surrender its acts of incorporation and to organize under the act. New organizadon't use 60 per cent. of your refineries tions may also receive certificates of incorporation in the same way. A paid-in capital of \$100,000 is requisite to enjoy the benefits of the proposed act. Such organizations shall be under the supervision of the government, and allow their books to be examined by the authorities and shall pay certain sums not named in the bill upon organizing, and yearly upon each \$100,000 of Sugar Refinery Company pay annually to | capital.

Machine Bolt Trust Smashed. CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.-It is stated that of the company." Mr. Searles admitted, the big machine-bolt trust has gone to the wall. It comprised all the leading machinebolt manufacturers in the country. A. S. siderable length as to the organization of Upson, of the Upson Nut Company, of this city, was the president of the trust. The cause of the downfall of the trust was the original companies There are now sharp competition forced by distrust and jealousy of some of its members. Treasurer and Manager G. O. Bassington, of the Papin Nut and Bolt Company, said to-day: | The machine-bolt trade has practically

Albert M. Billings's Will. CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- The will of Albert M Billings, late president of the Home National Bank, and formerly head of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, was filed for probate to-day. The value of the estate figures up to nearly \$5,000,000 and includes large mining interests in Minnesota and Michigan and other property in New York and Wisconsin. His Illinois holdings are \$2,000,000 in personal property and \$300,-000 in real estate. Nearly the entire estate any competing concern in the country to is left to his widow during her lifetime follow our prices, nor do we command the After her death two-thirds of the property goes to his son, C. K. G. Billings, and onethird to his grandson, Albert M. Billings

> Spring Medicine is a necessity which Hood's Saraparilla grandly supplies. purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus gives tone and strength to the whole sys-Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with

Rudock.

MILLIONAIRE TO HANG

GOV. STEPHENS REFUSES TO INTER-FERE IN THE DUESTROW CASE,

And the Doctor Will Therefore Be Executed To-Day Unless Declared Insane by a Sheriff's Jury.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15 .- Governor Stephens has just decided that he will not interfere in the case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire of St. Louis, sentenced to be hanged at Union, Mo., to-morrow. Duestrow killed his wife and child in cold blood and has been tried several times for the crime, and twice investigations as to his san'ty have been made. Every technicality known to law has been taken advantage of to save his life. Yesterday a commission of insanity experts were sent here to examine Duestrow and reported to the Governor to-day. As a result of their decision Governor Stephens has decided to let the law take its course, and he will be hanged unless, as a last re-

Duestrow, who became a millionaire by the saloon keeper and during the latter years in the political arena has resulted in victory of her life drank heavily. The boy early. developed propensities. He drank heavily and was notorious for his stupidity in his books and his choice of bad companions. His capacity for liquor was such that in all his haunts he was known as the man who could drink any one else under the table. In 1889 Duestrow's father sent him to the Missouri Medical College, but the boy never made any progress. He was stupid and dissipated, and continually failed to pass his examinations. In 1890 he was married to Albertina Leisse, who was three years his senior. The union did not much improve his habits. He continued to drink and to associate with immoral women. The bulk of the evidence, however, goes to show that he treated his wife kindly until that fatal day in February. He certainly was passionately fond of

Louis Duestrow died in 1892, leaving his \$1,000,000 to his widow and two children, Hulda and Arthur, and making the Union Trust Company trustee. The income from Duestrow's one-third was about \$12,000. This has since been increased, however, by the death of his mother. The elder Mrs. Duestrow went abroad directly after the tragedy to find evidence as to the taint of heriditary insanity in her husband's family. She had hardly arrived there when she died. After Arthur Duestrow's death the entire estate will go to Hulda Duestrow, his sister. She has, apparently, taken no interest in her brother's fate, and has repeatedly refused to advance him money to defray the expenses of the trial. She has never once been to see him since the crime. He is absolutely without a friend on earth, except his attorneys. It was on the afternoon of Feb. 13, 1894, that Duestrow went to his elegant home, near Compton and Lafayette avenues, and committed the crime. He had been drinking heavily all day. His wife was waiting in pleasant anticipation of his taking he and their infant child out for a sleigh ride. Duestrow left the sleigh in the care of the driver and entered the house. A female servant did something to displease him and he attempted to strike her. His wife interfered to save the girl, and thus attracted the drunkard's anger to herself. He brutally struck her twice with his clenched fist, knocking her against a bed. It was not the first time he had beaten her. He got the pistor, and, notwithstanding gone to smash. The discount now is 75 per | her entreaties, fired two shots at her with the weapon almost touching her body. She fell unconscious to the floor. After one glance at her body the drink-crazed brute seized his child and held it against the wall, placed the pistol against its little breast and fired. Then he rushed from the house and surrendered to the police,

Artist Koerner's Crime.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- William Jay Koerner's trial for the murder of Miss Rosie Redgate was begun to-day. All of last week was taken up in the Court of General Sessions with the selection of a jury. Koerner, who was a newspaper artist, formerly of Pittsburg, killed Miss Redgate, to whom he had been engaged, on a crowded street car Sept. 23. Miss Redgate's father was the first witness sworn to-day and he testified regarding Koerner's attentions to the girl he slew. Mr. Redgate said he had told Koerner that he must discontinue his attentions to Miss Redgate, his habits being bad, but that subsequently koerner had told him that he and M'ss Redgate were engaged.

lance surgeon who had first examined Koerner after the shooting of Miss Redgate, the policeman who arrested the murderer and jail attendants who came in contact with him. The purpose of the prosecution was to show that Koerner was in a normal condition when the crime was

REVOLUTIONARY APPEAL.

Prelude to a Circular Issued by One of Sovereign's Societies.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 15.-In the letter

written by J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, he alluded to recent revolutionary societies who were breeding trouble for "such men as Private Dalzell." Mr. Sovereign quotes the following as the prelude to a circular issued by one of the societies: "Comrades-There comes a time in the affairs of men and nations when desperation

bring to its aid that element of reason so long discarded. We have reached such a crisis in the destinies of this American Republic. One hundred years of national existence has demonstrated that the political fabric of our government con a ns within its warp and woof the elements of its own destruction, with the fact that the ballot has proved a most lamentable failure as a safeguard of free institutions. "In the closing of the ninetcenth century

sort, the sheriff's jury, which Duestrow's attorneys have decided to summon, declare him there is now in power and already the hideous phantom of imperialism overshadows us, as Arthur Duestrow is the son of Louis embodied in the autocratic claims of the itary despotism characteristic of the federal

is nothing surprising in this. The ballot is a weapon best wielded by the hand of cunning and craft. History records no nation that freed itself by voting. No! Let us be frank. The hour has come for men to lay aside the mask and look each other in the

"Fellow-reformers, would you be free? Would you see the regimen of corporate power and class despotism at an end? Would you see the shackles stricken 'orever from the limbs of humanity, and behold emancipation-the rebirth-of the Nation which Jefferson revered, that Blaine wrote and wrought to establish? Do you believe that this can come through the ballot? No! You de not. "Have not the reformers spent their lives, their fortunes and their energies in the cause of political reform through the ballot box, and what has been the result? Have they not seen the cunning and unscrupulous always victorious, emerging from every campaign master of the spolls? Have you any hopes that this will be changed in the future? The past is one long protest against the ballot as an instrument of reforma-

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